FREE FROM EPIGRAMS; FULL OF

FACTS

nd animal products to foreign counand animal products to foreign countries every year, in addition to supplying our own people more cheaply and abundantly than any other nation is able to provide for its people. Successful manufacturing depends primarily on cheap food, which accounts to a considerable extent for our growth in this direction. The Department of Agriculture, by careful inspection of meats, guards the health of our people and gives clean bills of health to deserving exports; it

tion.
We sell abroad about \$600,000,000 worth
of plants and their products every year.
Stremuous efforts are being made to im-

est reserves is nearly everywhere heartof plants and their products every year; the products every year. Stremmous efforts are being made to import from foreign countries such grains as are sultable to our varying localities. Seven years ago we bought three-fourths of our rice; by helping the rice growers on the Gulf coast to secure seeds from the Orient suited to their conditions, and by giving them adequate protection, they now supply home demand and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-grains and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-grains and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-grains and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-grains and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-grains and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to our lands in the West and Southwest that have not grown crops because of light precipitation, resulting area and our home-making territory that cannot be irrigated. Ten million bushels of first-class macaroni wheat were grown from these experimental importations last year.

Fruits suitable to our soils and climates are being imported from all the countries of the Old World—the fig from Turkey, the almond from Spain, the date from Algeria, the mango from Inda. We are helping our fuit growers to get their crops into European markets by studying methods of preservation through refrigeration, packing, and handling, which have been quite successful. We are helping our hop growers by importing turleties that they have been raising, thereby lengthening the harvesting season. The cotton crop of the country is threatened with root of the pen raising, thereby lengthening the harvesting season. The cotton crop of the country is threatened with root of the pen raising, thereby lengthening the harvesting season. The cotton crop of the country is threatened with root of the pen raising, thereby lengthening the harvesting season. The cotton crop of the country is a Central Am through refrigeration, packing, and handling, which have been quite successful. We are helping our hop growers by importing varieties that ripen earlier and later than the kinds they have been raising, thereby lengthening the harvesting season. The cotton crop of the country is threatened with root rot, the bollworm, and the boll weevil. Our pathologists will find immune varieties that will resist the root disease, and the bollworm can be dealt with, but the boll weevil is a serious menace to the cotton crop. It is a Central American insect that has become acclimated in Texas and has done great damage. A scientist of the Department of Agriculture has found the weevil at home in Guatemala being kept in cheek by an ant, which has been brought to our cotton fields for observation. It is hoped that it may serve a good purpose.

The soils of the country are setting attention from the farmer's standpoint, and interesting results are following. We have duplicates of the soils that grow the wrapper tobacco in Samatra and the filler tobacco in Cuba. It will be only a question of time when the large amounts paid to these countries will be paid to our own people. The reclamation of alkail lands is progressing, to give object lessons to our people in methods by which worthless lands may be made productive.

Insect Enemies.

Insect Enemies.

The insect friends and enemies of the farmer are getting attention. The enemy of the San Jose scale was found near the Great .Wall of China and is now cleaning up all our orchards. The fig-fertilizing insect imported from Turkey has helped to establish an industry in California that amounts to from fifty to one hundred tons of dried figs annually, and is extended over the Pacific coast. A parasitic fly from South Africa is keeping in subjection the black scale, the worst pest of the orange and lemon ndustry in California.

Careful preliminary work is being done

of the arid West. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works. and plans are being completed for works its important results: which will utilize the funds now available. The operations are being carried of engineers selected through competi- pensable experience of the department tive civil service examinations. This in all matters pertaining to the forest corps includes experienced consulting reserves, to forestry in general, and to and constructing engineers as well as other forms of production from the soil, various experts in mechanical and legal will be easily and rapidly accessible, matters, and is composed largely of Second. The reserves themselves, be matters, and is composed largely of men who have spent most of their lives in practical affairs connected with irrigation. The larger problems have been solved, and it now remains to execute with care, economy, and the execute with care, economy, and the execute and more widely useful to the receiver and more widely useful to the receiver. solved, and it now remains to extend and more with care, economy, and thoroughness the work which has been laid out. All important details are being carefully hitherto. the work which has been laid out. All important details are being carefully considered by boards of consulting engineers, selected for their thorough knowledge and practical experience. Each project is taken up on the ground by competent men and viewed from the standpoint of the creation of prosperous homes, and of promptly refunding to the Treasury the cost of construction. The reclamation act has been from the remarkably complete and effective, and so broad in its provisions that a wide range of undertakings has been in the case hitherto.

Third. Within a comparatively short time the reserves will become self-supporting. This is important, because continually and rapidly increasing appropriations will be necessary for the proper or care of this exceedingly important interest of the nation, and they can and should be offset by returns from the national forests. Under similar circumstances the forest possessions of other great nations form an important source of revenue to their governments. Every administrative officer concerned is convinced of the necessity for the proposed consolidation or rovest work in the Department of Agriculture, and

Forests to Be Used.

The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the Western public land States. They powerfully affect the use and disposal of the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water

timber supply for various classes of wood users. Among the more important of these are settlers under the reclamation act and other acts, for whom a cheap and accessible supply of timber for domestic uses is absolutely necessary; miners and prospectors who are in serious danger of losing their timber supply by fire or through export by lumber companies when timber lands adjacent to their mines pass into private ownership; lumbermen, transportation companies, builders, and commercial interests in general. timber supply for various classes lerests in general.

Policy Needs Approval.

Although the wisdom of creating for est reserves is nearly everywhere heartly recognized, yet in a few localities

in consonance with the plainest dictates of good administration and common

The present arrangement is bad from very point of view. Merely to mentio t is to prove that it should be terminated at once. As I have repeatedly rec mmended, all the forest work of the Government should be concentrated in the Department of Agriculture, where the larger part of that work is already lone, where practically all of the trained ployed, where chiefly in Washington there is comprehensive first-hand knowledge of the problems of the reserves acquired on the ground, where all problems relating to growth from the soil are already gatnered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and effective co-operation

Careful preliminary work is being done toward producing our own silk. The mulberry is being distributed in large numbers, eggs are being imported and distributed, improved reeis were imported from Europe last year, and two expert reelers were brought to Washington to reel the crop of occoons and teach the art to our own people.

The crop-reporting system of the Department of Agriculture is being brought closer to accuracy every year. It has 250,000 reporters selected from people in eight vocations in life. It has arrangements with most European countries for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible with what they must compete.

IRPLICATION LIONE.

The creation of a forest service in the Department of Agriculture will have for

First. A better handling of all forest work, because it will be under a single on by the reclamation service, a corps head, and because the vast and indis-

of the West than has been in the case

Game Preserves.

In connection with the work of the future welfare of all the Westren public lands. They are of special importance of tance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the West.

Forest reserves are created for two principal purposes. The first is to preserve the water supply. This is their most important use. The principal users of the water thus preserved are irrigation rance and of the water thus preserved are irrigation rance and of the water thus preserved are irrigation rance and of the water thus preserved are irrigation rance and settlers, cities and the proper classification gradients that the work of the dash of the work of the work of the importance of the water thus preserved are irrigation rance and settlers, cities and the proper classification gradients in take a more active personal interest in his work.

Under existing conditions an Indian agent in the distant West may be whother agent in the distant West may be whother and the supply of timber for down authorizing the President to set asked certain to distant West may be whother and the supply of timber for down authorizing the President to set asked certain the distant West may be whother agent in the distant West may be whother agent in the distant West may be whother appropriate and the proper classification gradient in the work of the supply and the supply of timber of to touch with the office of the agent in the distant West may be whother appropriate and the proper classification gradient in the distant West may be whother appropriate and the proper classification gradient in the distant West may be whother appropriate and the prop efforts at preserving the large creatures efforts at preserving the large creatures therein; and at very little expense, portions of the public domain in other regions which are wholly unsuited to agriconstantly increase the interest he takes constantly increase the interest he takes in his work.

The distance which separates the distance which separates the workers in the field—from Washington is a

REFERENCES TO THE DISTRICT

Renews recommendation made to the Fifty-seventh Congress for enacting an employers' liability law for the District.

Advocates improvement of alley slums, sanitary housing of the poor, creation of small parks in sections inhabited by the poor; city playgrounds before suburban street extensions; and laws providing for the care of children, juvenile courts, suppression of truancy, and compulsory education.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

"No amount of industrial prosperity can in any way atone for the sapping of the vitality of those who are usually spoken of as the working classes.

We should not permit overcrowding in cities.

"The slum exacts a heavy total of death from those who dwell therein, and this is the case in the alley slums of Washington.

"In Washington people cannot afford to ignore the harm that this causes. There should be severe child-labor and factory-inspection laws.

"Married women should not work in factories.

"The problems incident to our highly complex modern industrial civilization, with its manifold and perplexing tendencies, both for good and for evil, are far less sharply accentuated in the city of Washington than in most other cities. For this very reason it is easier to deal with the various phases of these problems in Washington.

"The District of Columbia government should be a model for the other municipal governments of the nation in all such matters.

"The work of the j-wenile court is really a work of character building. " " " By profiting by the experiences of the different States and cities in these matters it would be easy to provide a good code for the District of Columbia.

"The hidden residential alleys are breeding grounds of vice and disease, and should be opened into minor streets.

"The local death rates, especially from preventable diseases, are so high as to suggest that the exceptional wholesomeness of Washington's better sections is offset by bad conditions in her poorer neighborhoods.

"A 'special commission on housing and house conditions' in the National Capital would not only bring about the reformation of existing evils, but would also formulate an appropriate building code, to protect the city from mammoth brick tenements and other evils which threaten to develop here as they have in other cities.

"Washington has no compulsory school attendance law, and careful inquiries indicate the habitual absence from schools of some 20 per cent of all children between the ages of eight and fourteen. It must be evident, then, that one of the most urgent needs of the National Capital is a law requiring the school attendance of all children, and that this law be enforced by attendance agents directed by the Board of Educa-

"Public playgrounds are necessary means for the development of wholesome citizenship in modern cities. It is desirable that small vacant places be purchased and reserved as small park playgrounds in densely settled sections of the city, which now have no public open spaces and are destined soon to be built up solidly. All these needs should be met immediately."

ments with most European countries for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible with what they must compete.

IRRIGATION WORK

AND FOREST PLANS

During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the recolamation act rapid progress has been have elapsed since the passage of the preclamation act rapid progress has been the two poportunities for reclamation in of the opportunities for reclamation in of the opportunities for reclamation in of the thirteen States and three Territories

The progress of the Indians toward in favor of placing all Government for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible in favor of placing all Government for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible in favor of placing all Government for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible in favor of placing all Government for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible in favor of placing all Government for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible in favor of placing all Government for interchange of the Department of Agriculture because of the peculiar adaptation of the department for it. It is true, past year many tribes have shown, in a degree gree ier than ever before, an appreciation of the estitement at Jamestown, Va., with appreciation of the settlement at Jamestown, Va., with which the history of what has now be rate like new of the settlement at Jamestown, Va., with appreciation of the settlement at Jamestown, Va., with which the history of work, which appreciation of the necessity of work. This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of subsistence to the amount of printing of machine the first approved.

This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of printing of much of the material could be not the formation in the order view of the circumstances. Within the past year many tribes have shown, in a degree greater than ever before, an appreciation of the necesity of work. This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of subsistence to the reaction. It is an event of prime history of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever. severe, is a useful one, but it is to exercised only with judgment and with POSTOFFICE WORK. a full understanding of the conditions which exist in each community for which it is intended. On or near the ndian reservations there is usually

Indian Agents. It is commonly declared that the slow advance of the Indians is due to the unsatisfactory character of the men appointed to take immediate charge of time the reserves will become self-sup- them, and to some extent this is true. While the standard of the employes in priations will be necessary for the proper care of this exceedingly important interest of the nation, and they can and should be offset by returns from the national forests. Under similar circumstances the forest possessions of other great nations form an important source of revenue to their governments. Every administrative officer concerned is convinced of the necessity for the proposed consolidation or forest work in the Indian service shows great improvement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is now the rare exception, it is, nevertheless, the fact that the salciled of work. To achieve satisfactory results the official in charge of an Indian proposed consolidation or forest work in the Indian service shows great improvement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is now the rare exception, it is, nevertheless, the fact that the salciled of work. To achieve satisfactory results the official in charge of an Indian provement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is now the rare exception, it is, nevertheless, the fact that the salciled of work. To achieve satisfactory results the official in charge of an Indian service shows great improvement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is now the rare exception. proposed consolidation or forest work tribe should possess the high qualifications in the Department of Agriculture, and which are required in the manager of a configuration of the former messages. Again I commend large business, but only in exceptional former messages. It is the cardinal principle of the forest-reserve policy of this Administration that the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources is to be avoided by every possible means. But these resources must be used in such a way as to make them permanent.

The forest policy of the Government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the West and to the people of the United States in general. The forest reserves themselves are of the forest reserves are for use. Whatten for the early and favorable consideration of the Congress. The interests of the nation at large and of the West in particular, have suffered greatly because of the delay.

I call the attention of Congress again to the nation at large business, but only in exceptional cases is it possible to secure men of such a type for these positions. Much better service, however, might be obtained from those now holding the places were it practicable to get out of the report and recommendation of the Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the present Congress. The Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the Commission on the Public Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the Commission on the Public treatment, by suggestion and encour-agement or persistent urging, be stimu-lated to greater effort and induced to take a more active personal interest in

southwards. The Capyon of the Colorado snould be made a national park; and the national park system should include the Yosemite and as many as possible of the groves of glant trees in California.

PRAISE FOR WARE

FOR PENSION WORK

The veterans of the civil war have a claim upon the nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

The groves of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward the progress of the Indians toward that self-telp and the progress of the Indians toward the progress of the

In 1907 there will be held at Hampton tall benefit would accrue from, decreasing the tricentennial celebration of ing the amount of printing now done by

In the Postoffice Department the serlittle demand for labor, and if the Indians are to earn their living, and when
work cannot be furnished from outside
(which is always preferable), then it
must be furnished by the Government.
Practical instruction of this kind would
in a few years result in the forming of
habits of regular industry, which would
render the Indian a procucer and would
effect a great reduction in the cost of
his maintenance.

In the Postoffice Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure
continue satisfactory. The increase of
revenue during the year was \$9,258,151.10,
or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts
amounting to \$143,382,624.34. The expenditures were \$152,362,116.70, an increase of
about 9 per cent over the previous year.

Oriental Interests. about 9 per cent over the previous year. being thus \$8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropriation of \$12,956,637.35 for the continuation and extension of the rural free delivery service which was an increase of \$4,962,237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the preceding fiscal year. Large as this expenditure has been the breed in the preceding fiscal year. as this expenditure has been the benefi-cent results attained in extending the culiar volume and value of our trade While the standard of the employes in the Indian service shows great improvement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is now the rare exception, it is, nevertheless, the fact that the salarles paid Indian agents are not large enough to attract the best men to that flield of work. To achieve satisfactory results the official in charge of an Indian tribe should possess the high qualifications which are required in the manager of a large business, but only in exceptional cases is it possible to secure men of such a type for these positions. Much better service, however, might be obtained from those now holding the places were it practicable to get out of curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing privilege. The average in-crease in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and end-ing June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 be-ing estimated), 40.47 per cent, as com-pared with 25.46 per cent for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the four-year period immediately preceding that.

Our consular system needs improvement. Salaries should be substituted for fees, and the proper classification, grading, and transfer of consular officers should be provided. I am not prepared to say that a competitive system of examinations for appointment would work well; but by law it snould be provided that consuls should be familiar, according to places for which they apply, with the French, German, or Spanish languages, and should possess acquaintance with the resources of the United States.

Art—Quaranitine.

The collection of objects of art contemplated in section 5556 of the Re-

vised Statutes should be designated and JUDGING EACH MAN

number and their volume. It is an understatement to say that no appreciable have been supplemented in a few States have been supplemented in a few States have been supplemented in a few States and the reasons therefor, in which I strongly concur, will be found in the annual report of the Attorney General. In some instances I feel that the legislation suggested is so imperatively needed that majority of the Government reports and a seal and clerk, except the police court of the District of Columbia, and

POSTOFFICE WORK,

CONSULAR SERVICE
In the Postoffice Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditions.

Oriental Interests.

The growing importance of the Orient

Our consular system needs improved the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to

BY WHAT HE DOES

let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthbeing a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birth place any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this Government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity; while to try to draw a distinction between the man whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere

heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, have been indicted for criminal prac-of sound common sense, but not of tices are not exceptional; they are pre-birthplace or of creed. The medal of honor, the highest prize to be won by those who serve in the army and navy who have sufficient means to enable

ated against therefor. Each must stand on his worth as a man and each is entitled to be judged solely thereby.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come. If they are sound in body and in mind, and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we can rest assured that their children and grandchildren will be worthy fellow-citizens of our children and grandchildren, then we should welcome them with cordial hospitality.

well-being among our wage-workers and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of liv ing and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker; and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type, any man cencerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that cits children and grandchildren will detract from instead of adding to the sum of the good citizenship of the country. Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is a curse to our Government; and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, to see that no fraudulent voting is allowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted. man of an unworthy type, any mar

no fraudulent voting is allowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted.

Naturalization Frauds.

In the past year the cases of false, fraudulent, and improper naturalization of allens coming to the attention of the executive branches of the Government have increased to an alarming degree. Extensive sales of forged certificates of naturalization have been discovered, as well as many cases of naturalization carelessly and in addition, instances have accumulated showing that many courts issue certificates of naturalization carelessly and upon insufficient evidence.

Under the Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and numerous laws have from time to time been enacted for that purpose, which have been supplemented in a few States

States having common-law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, except the police court of the District of Columbia, and nearly all these courts exercise this important function. It results that where so many courts of such varying grades have jurisdiction, there is lack of uniformity in the rules applied in conferring naturalization. Some courts are strict and others lax. An alien who may secure naturalization in one place might strict and others lax. An alien who may secure naturalization in one place might be denied it in another, and the intent of the constitutional provision is in fact defeated. Furthermore, the certificates of naturalization issued by the courts differ widely in wording and appearance, and when they are brought into use in foreign countries, are frequently subject to suspicion.

Revision of Laws.

courts having power to naturalize should be definitely named by national authority; the testimony upon which naturalization may be conferred should be definitely prescribed; publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their ley, an urgent request for its special hearing in court; the form and wording consideration by the Congress. In his of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the Secretary of State at stated periods of all naturalizations conferred. Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those reating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to probable urther legislation. By what acts expatriation may be assumed to have been eccomplished, how long an American itizen may reside abroad and receive the protection of our passport, whether any degree of protection should be extended to one who has made the declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States, but has not se-cured naturalization, are questions of serious import, involving personal rights and often producing friction between this Government and foreign governments. Yet upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subjects of citi-zenship, expatriation, and protection of Americans abroad, with a view to ap-propriate legislation.

Integrity of Elections.

The power of the Government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent, and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme Court There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate . I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress, but it should go as far as under the Constitution it is possible to go, and should include several constitutions against him who gives or respective against him who gives or resupplies are of the very first importance, cultural settlement could be similarly in his work.

The distance which separates the most and other purposes. All these are directly dependent upon the forest reserves.

The second reason for which forest reserves are created is to preserve the most and furnishers of water power, cultural settlement could be similarly in his work.

The distance which separates the florest reserves the should be authorized to accept any additions to said collection that may be possible to go, and should be authorized to accept any additions to said collection in the Constitution it is indistinguished.

The desirable to go of the Constitution is in the first of the Constitution is and the promined of the Constitution is and the promine

JUSTICE STOPPED

IN BEAVERS' CASE

No subject is better worthy the attenion of Congress than that portion of the report of the Attorney General dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Greene, and Gaynor, and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases. I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties en-Good Americanism is a matter of countered as regards these men who of the United States, decorated men them to take advantage of a system of born here, and it also decotates men procedure which has grown up in the born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Federal courts and which amounts in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, effect to gaking the law easy of enand doubtless in other countries also. forcement against the man who has no In the field of statesmanship, in the money, and deficult of enforcement, even field of business, in the field of philanto to the point of sometimes securing imthropic endeavor, it is equally true that munity, as regards the man who has among the men of whom we are most

thropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no distinction whatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepped ashore into the wooded wilderness at Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hudson, the Delaware, or the James nearly three centuries ago. No fellowcitizen of ours is entitled to any poculiar regard because of the way in which he worships his Maker, or because of the birthplace of himself or his parents, nor should he be in any way discriminated against therefor. Each must stand on his worth as a man and each is entitled to be judged solely thereby.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come. If they are sound in body and in mind, and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we

body and in mind, and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we can rest assured that their children and grandchildren will be worthy fellow-citizens of our children and grandchildren, then we should welcome them with cordial hospitality.

High Grade of Citizens.

But the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well-being among our wage-workers.

Very slight danger indeed of any prejudice existing in the minds of the jury against him.

At present the interests of the innocent man are amply safeguarded; but the interests of the Government, that is, the interests of honest administration, that is the interests of the people, are not recognized as they should be. No subject better warrants the attention of the Congress. Indeed, no subject better warrants the attention of the bench and the bar throughout the United

REASONABLE AID URGED FOR ALASKA Alaska, like all our Territorial ac-

uisitions, has proved resourceful beyond the expectations of those who made the purchase. It has become the home of many hardy, industrious, and thrifty American citizens. Towns of a permanent character have been built. The extent of its wealth in minerals, timber, fisheries, and agriculture, while great, is probably not comprehended yet in any just measure by our people. We do know, however, that from a very small beginning its products have grown until they are a steady and material contribution to the wealth of the nation.

Increase Governor's Power.

Under the code of Alaska as it now stands many purely administrative powers and duties, including by far the most important, devolve upon the district judges or upon the clerks of the district court acting under the direction of the judges, while the governor, upon whom these powers and duties should logically fall, has nothing specific to do except to make annual reports, issue Thanksgiving Day proclamations, and appoint Indian policemen and notaries public. I believe it essential to good government in Alaska, and therefore recommend, that the Congress divest the district judges and the clerks of their courts of the administrative or executive functions that they now exercise and cast them upon the governor. This would not be an innovation; it would simply conform the government of Alaska to fundamental principles, making the governorship a real instead of a merely nominal office, and leaving the judges free to give their entire attention to their judicial duties and at the same time removing them from a great deal of the strife that now embarrasses the judicial office in Alaska. I also recommend that the salaries of the district judges and district attorneys in Alaska be increased so as to make them equal to those received by corresponding officers in the United States after deducting the difference in the cost of living; that the district attorneys should be prohibited from engaging in private practice; that United States commissioners he amounted by government in Alaska, and therefore There should be a comprehensive reision of the naturalization laws. The

the cost of living; that the district attorneys should be prohibited from engaging in private practice; that United States commissioners be appointed by the governor of the Territory instead of by the district judges, and that a fixed salary be provided for them to take the place of the discredited "fee system." which should be abolished in all offices; that a mounted constabulary be created to police the territory outside the limits of incorporated towns—a vast section now wholly without police protection; and that some provision be tection; and that some provision be made to at least lessen the oppressive delays and costs that now attend the prosecution of appeals from the dis-trict court of Alaska. There should be a division of the existing judicial dis-tricts, and an increase in the number of judges.

An Alaskan Delegate.

Alaska should have a delegate in the Congress. Where possible, the Congress should aid in the construction of needed wagon roads. Additional lighthe should be provided. In my judgment, it is especially important to aid in such the construction of a trunk line of railway to connect the Gulf of Aiaska with the Yukon River through American territory. This would be most beneficial to the development of the resources

of the Territory, and to the comfort and welfare of its people.

Salmon hatcheries should be establish-ed in many different streams, so as to secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canner-tes should be prohibited on certain of secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canner-les should be prohibited on certain of the rivers where the mass of those In-dians dwell who live almost exclusively